

**WE DON'T NEED NUCLEAR POWER**  
**A BENEFIT CONCERT FOR**  
**PACIFIC ALLIANCE**



**PROGRAM:**  
**act one**

**WARREN ZEVON**

**intermission**  
**act two**

**JACKSON BROWNE**

**Thursday FEBRUARY 3, 1977 8 p.m.**  
**Memorial Auditorium \* Sacramento, California**  
**Presented by: Simpatico & KZAP**



## *jackson browne*

Jackson Browne is a singer, song-writer, musician who has four albums to date: Jackson Browne, For Everyman, Late For The Sky, and his latest release, The Pretender. Jackson's commitment obviously carries far beyond the sometimes apocalyptic, sometimes love-lost weave of his oft-praised lyrics. In addition to three anti-nuclear shows (Sacramento, Portland, Seattle), Jackson will play in Santa Cruz, California on February 7th for the United Farm Workers, and will do a Save the Whales show February 9 in San Jose.

## *warren zevon*

Warren Zevon is a serious composer whose background is as varied as his songs. He traveled from Chicago to Hollywood to the road with the Everly Brothers before a year's hiatus to Spain and a return to Los Angeles, where his good friend, Jackson Browne, produced his debut Elektra/Asylum record, Warren Zevon. It is an amazing album, full of tongue-in-cheek jabs at the Southern California rock scene, and rich with the rain of life's rewards and laments. Linda Ronstadt liked Warren's "Hasten Down The Wind" well enough to use it as the title track of her new album.

## *jackson's organization*

Jackson and Warren are managed through the firm One-On-One. Heading up the road crew is Buddha, with assistance from Eric and Michael Deterding. The sound is provided by M.E.H. Tasco (Davey Kirkwood, Andy Truman); lighting is by Sundance (Bill Engle, Jon Blackman). Jackson's band: David Lindley, guitar, fiddle; John Mauceri, drums; Brian Garofalo, bass; Mark Jordan, keyboards; David Mason, organ.

## *the nuclear story*

It all began in the barren, far-as-the-eye-can-see stretches of Los Alamos, New Mexico, where the atomic bomb was born. Its first cry was the explosion of a nuclear device at the White Sands Proving Grounds on July 16, 1945. Three weeks later, the U.S. dropped its deadly new "baby" on Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

Unquestionably the deaths of some 180,000 Japanese caused remorse and regretful introspection in the U.S. scientific community as well as in other areas of our national government. The manifestation of this guilt became the so-called "peaceful use of the atom." In the ensuing years, the U.S. spent billions of dollars trying to develop the generation of electric power through nuclear fission.

For more than 30 years we have been told that the atomic industry was a blessing to mankind. Officials made confident pronouncements, such as former Atomic Energy Commission Chairman David Lilienthal's famous remark: "... Atomic power will be so cheap it will be unmeterable ..."

In the past few years, however, a landslide of evidence — both inside and outside the industry — has been presented to the contrary. Atomic power is the most expensive and the most dangerous form of energy we can produce. One of the waste products from a nuclear reactor is plutonium (named, appropriately, after the Greek god of Hell), the most toxic substance known to mankind. It has been estimated that one pound of effectively-dispersed plutonium would kill all air-breathing mammals on the planet within 20 years.

Each reactor produces between 200 and 300 pounds of plutonium per year. There are approximately 60 reactors operating in the U.S. right now. The half-life of plutonium is 24,000 years. That means half of the plutonium now being stockpiled (there are no commercial reprocessing plants in this country) will still be with us 24,000 years from now, and 24,000 years later, half of that will remain.

The appalling mismanagement of these lethal radioactive wastes was brought into focus in the late summer of 1976. The General Accounting Office (GAO), a Federal watchdog agency, reported that "tens of tons" of plutonium and other nuclear waste materials are "missing or unaccounted for."

### QUESTION:

Who is responsible for the licensing and operation of atomic plants, and for the safe disposal of radioactive wastes?

### ANSWER:

The Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC).

### QUESTION:

Who is also responsible for the promotion of nuclear energy use?

### ANSWER:

The Nuclear Regulatory Commission, as well as other Federal Agencies.

### CONFLICT OF INTEREST?

You bet.

And a potentially costly one, in terms of human life and the survival of our resources.



# *pacific alliance*

Pacific Alliance was formed out of the nuclear safeguards campaigns of 1976. The idea was to forge a new coalition of citizens who are opposed to the spread of nuclear materials, who are energy conservation conscious, and who want to hasten the development of emerging energy sources like the sun, the wind, geothermal, and other practical applications of technology and good sense.

The idea is catching on. Pacific Alliance is just what the title suggests: a newly-formed alliance between west coast groups who are anti-nuclear, pro-solar, and who understand the need for continued citizen action.

Some of Pacific Alliance's contentions are: nuclear power is bad business; it ties up a tremendous amount of capital and creates few and temporary jobs. We need to put people to work implementing energy conservation programs such as insulating and retrofitting. In order for us to survive on this planet, we must learn to consume less and waste less.

"Once a bright hope shared by all of mankind, including myself, the rash proliferation of atomic power plants has become one of the ugliest clouds overhanging America." — David E. Lilienthal, first Atomic Energy Commission Chairman, The New York Times, July 20, 1969.

## *diablo canyon and the hosgri fault*

Pacific Alliance is currently concentrating its efforts towards helping the intervenors at the \$1.3 billion Diablo Canyon nuclear power facility near San Luis Obispo. The twin light water reactors have not fired up, and licensing hearings (on the key safety issues) begin in May or June.

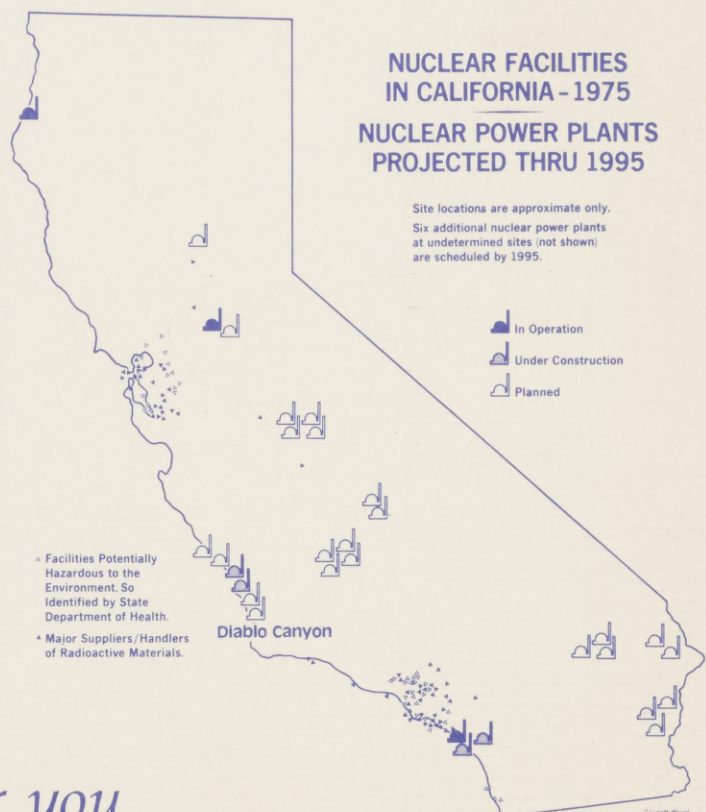
As has been widely reported, the trump card issue in the Diablo (in Spanish it means 'devil') Canyon problem is the Hosgri Fault System, which, it turns out, lies less than 2½ miles offshore from the P.G. & E. Diablo nuclear plants. The fault system, while speculated upon by various geologists years before P.G. & E. was given a construction permit by the NRC, was not "discovered" until 1971.

It was discovered, oddly enough, by Shell Oil scientists. P.G. & E. surveyed only ¾ths of a square mile around the plant sites back in 1967-68. The United States Geological Survey (USGS) contends that the Hosgri has a potential for a 7.5 Richter Scale jolt. Other scientists (including Dr. Eli Silver of U.C. Santa Cruz) say the Hosgri could produce a shock perhaps as strong as 8.2 on the Richter Scale.

What would be the result of such a massive and sudden movement of the Earth? How much radioactive material would be released into the air? How many people would be contaminated? All these questions are salient to the Diablo issue, and will be covered thoroughly during the spring hearings.

Syndicated columnist Jack Anderson wrote about Diablo and the Hosgri last week. He compared the potential "catastrophic consequences"

of an earthquake-related radiation spill to the 1976 Teton Dam disaster. "It doesn't take a geologist to figure out that an earthquake could rupture the nuclear power plant," he wrote. As for the wisdom of the Diablo Canyon site as a place for nuclear power, Anderson quoted the NRC's Diablo project manager, Dennis Allison: "(the site) turned out to be not such a great place."



## *thank you*

Rudy Curiel, Nature's Roots, Celestial Seasonings, KZAP (Ed Beimfohn and Al Beam), Memorial Auditorium, Gary Starr, Glenn Enochian, Little John, Big John, Leroy Pivarnik, Jim Picucci, Steve Dart, Robert Cowan, Jeff Stultz, Steve Malm, Bill Glacken (Sacramento State Hornet), Richard Simon (Sacramento Union), Bill LaVelle and all the good folks who contributed after this program went to press.



*This program was paid for by the following good folks*



We have, as human beings, a basic responsibility to our environment, which will affect us as we affect it.

Let us not demonstrate apathy, but instead affirmative action by working together in a positive, well balanced manner.

We have, as a society, depended too long on corrective maintenance: the time has come to enact preventive maintenance in our decisions.

Jackson and Warren believe in what we're doing, and are making a stand. don't you think it's time we all stand for a brighter future?

Let us reflect on our yesterdays with open eyes so that we may live a more constructive today, therefore not living our tomorrows as our yesterdays.

peace be with you



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